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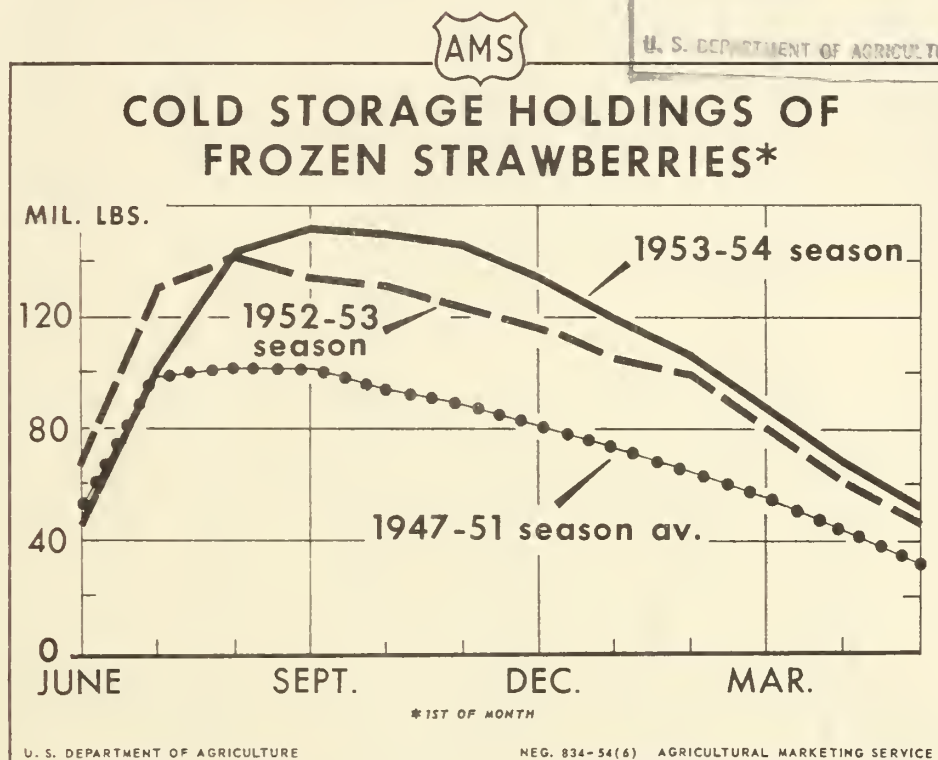
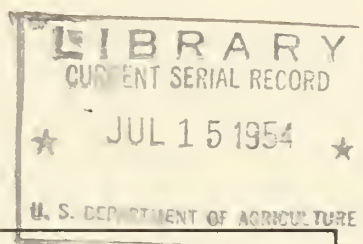


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The FRUIT SITUATION

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1954



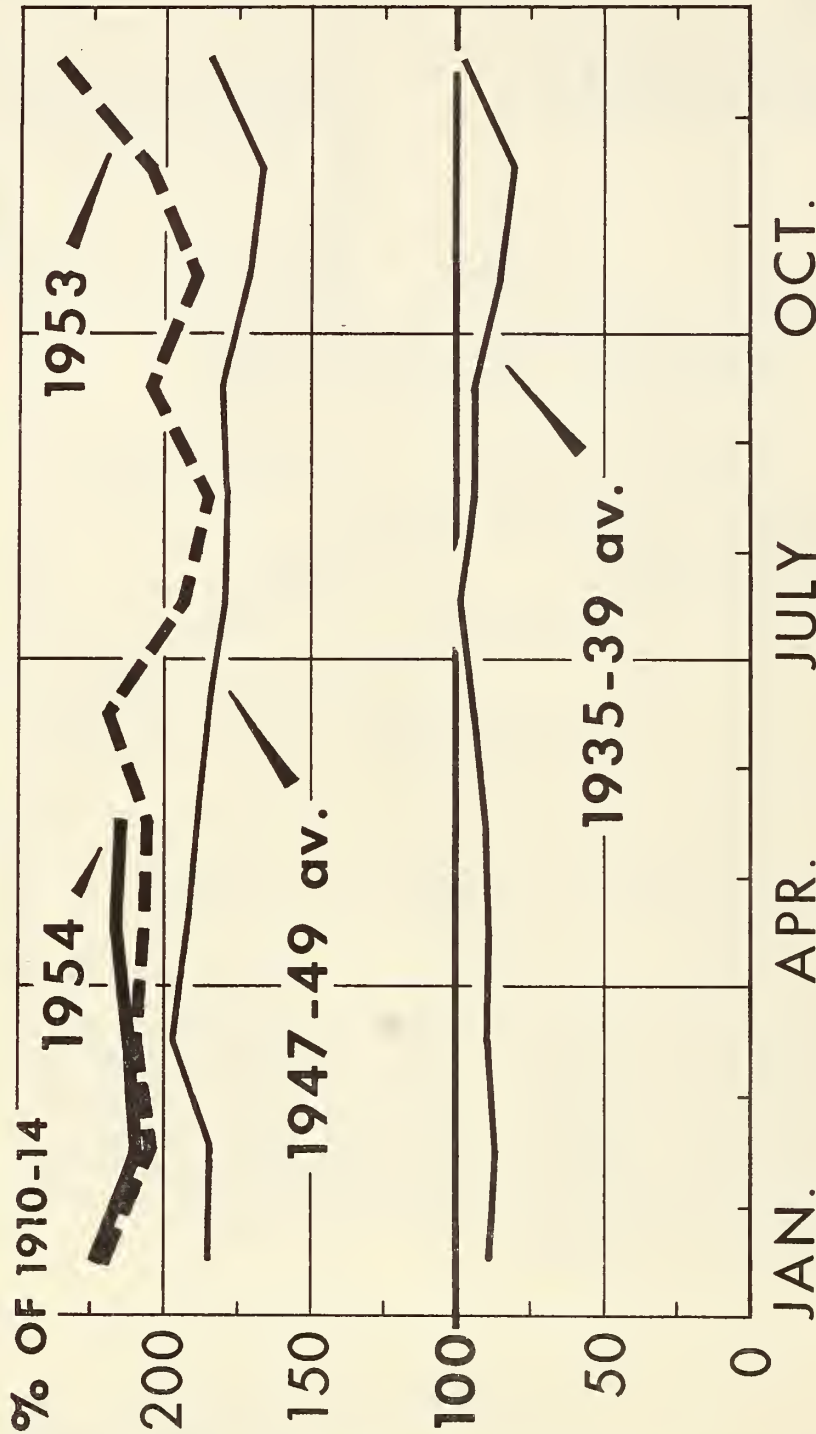
With the pack of frozen strawberries large in May, June, and July, net movement into cold storage also is large during these months, and stocks usually reach a seasonal high point on August 1. In 1953, the high point was on September 1, mainly because of continuing heavy output in California, where production of strawberries has increased sharply in

recent years. The pack of frozen strawberries in the United States in 1953 was about 226 million pounds, 13 percent larger than in 1952 and a new record. But utilization also has increased, and stocks in cold storage May 1, 1954, the end of the season, were also 13 percent larger than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GROWERS' FRUIT PRICES

Prices Received by Farmers, 1954 with Comparisons



PRINCIPAL FRUITS INCLUDE GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES, APPLES, PEACHES, Pears, AND STRAWBERRIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 833-54 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The index of prices received by growers for fruit during the first 5 months of 1954 was slightly higher than in the same months of 1953 and somewhat above the 1947-49 average. With heavy harvest time marketings of deciduous fruits in summer and early fall, the index usually declines. But prospective higher prices for oranges this summer than in the summer of 1953, because of the much smaller California Valencia crop, probably will result in the level of prices continuing above or near that of 1953.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 17, 1954

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SUMMARY

June 1 prospects for the 1954 deciduous fruit crop were generally good. But on that date, the crop was not far enough advanced to indicate the final outturn. Demand for fruit is expected to be about as good this summer as a year earlier and the level of prices for the total deciduous crop may not be greatly different from that of 1953. Carryover stocks of canned deciduous fruits from the 1953-54 pack may not be much larger than a year earlier. Among the citrus fruits, supplies of fresh lemons may be about the same this summer as last. Supplies of oranges will be much smaller, but those of canned and frozen citrus juices will be larger. Prices for oranges are expected to average higher than last summer.

Prospective production of peaches and dried prunes is larger than in 1953. Prospects for apples on June 1 were for a crop above last year but below average. Although a pear crop about as large as in 1953 is forecast, production of Bartlett pears is expected to be larger, and that of other varieties smaller, than last year. Smaller crops in 1954 are estimated for strawberries, sweet cherries, and apricots. In California, a large production of Santa Rosa plums is indicated for all areas, but late varieties are showing light prospects.

Because of smaller crops, supplies of sweet cherries and apricots are expected to be smaller in late June and July than in this time of 1953. Early-season supplies of peaches from the South-Central States will be much smaller than a year ago, those from the Southeastern States probably will be about the same, and those from California will be larger as a result of more freestone peaches. In July and August, more Bartlett pears from California will be available than in 1953. Supplies of most deciduous fruits in late summer probably will be larger than a year earlier.

Fresh citrus fruit during summer comes mostly from California, although in recent years marketing of Florida oranges and grapefruit has extended into August. With production of California Valencia oranges about one-third smaller than in 1953, remaining supplies for this summer and early fall are down about the same amount. As a result, prices are expected to continue higher than last summer. Supplies of grapefruit and lemons probably will be about the same as a year ago. But there probably will be considerably more limes. Increased supplies of canned and frozen citrus juices will be available this summer.

In Florida in mid-June, the 1953-54 season for oranges and grapefruit was nearing the end. For the first time since frozen concentrated orange juice has been made, more than half of the Florida oranges, including most of the increase in production, has been used for this type of juice. By June 5, over 64 million gallons of frozen concentrate had been made -- about 46 percent more than a year earlier. The pack of canned single-strength citrus juices was about 14 percent larger. Although stocks of frozen citrus juices are much larger than a year ago, consumption in recent months also has been larger. On June 1, 1954, total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) were about 52 percent larger than on that date in 1953.

PEACHES

Larger Peach Crop

In Prospect For 1954

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1954 was estimated as of June 1 at 67.3 million bushels, 4 percent larger than the 1953 crop and 1 percent larger than the 1943-52 average. Increases in California and Colorado more than offset heavy decreases in Texas, Arkansas, Michigan, and Washington. In other important peach States, prospective production is not greatly different from that in 1953.

The crop for the 10 Southern early peach States is expected to be 10.8 million bushels, 19 percent below the 1953 crop and 18 percent under average. Most of the reduction in these States from 1953 occurs in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. The crops in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina are much the same as in 1953. Peaches from these 10 States plus freestone peaches from California provide most of the fresh market peaches during June, July, and early August. The California freestone crop of 12,459,000 bushels is 17 percent larger than the 1953 crop. As a result, supplies of fresh market peaches in July may not be much smaller than in July 1953. In 1951 and 1952, about half of the California freestone peaches were sold for fresh use and nearly all of the rest were canned, dried, or frozen. Practically all of the California clingstone peaches were canned. The 1954 crop of clingstones in this State on June 1 was estimated at 25,669,000 bushels, 13 percent larger than in 1953. However, marketing of these peaches will again be under a State Marketing Order and some adjustment in supplies harvested may occur.

Heavier Early Season Shipments Than In 1953

Carlot rail shipments of Georgia peaches started in late May, about the same time as in 1953. Light movement by rail from South Carolina and by truck from California started the last few days of May. Shipments increased rapidly in early June and exceeded the rates of a year earlier. With these larger shipments, prices for early varieties of Georgia peaches on the New York City wholesale market averaged somewhat lower the last week of May and the first week of June than prices for the same weeks of 1953. In July marketing from the 10 Southern States probably will be smaller, and prices may be higher, than in this month of 1953.

Total Stocks Of Canned Peaches About 8 Percent Larger On April 1, 1954, Than A Year Earlier

Stocks of canned peaches held by packers on April 1, 1954 were about 24 percent larger than a year earlier. In contrast, wholesalers' stocks were 17 percent smaller. Stocks in these two positions combined were about 3 percent larger. Packers' stocks of fruit cocktail and salad, which also contain a large percentage of peaches in the mixtures, were about the same on April 1, 1954 as on that date in 1953. But wholesalers' stocks of this item were 10 percent larger. The pack of canned peaches in 1953 was about 21.1 million cases (24-2½'s) and that of fruit cocktail and salad was about 9.2 million cases.

APRICOTS

Smaller Tonnage In 1954

The 1954 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah was estimated as of June 1 at 170,100 tons, 30 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 23 percent below the 1943-52 average. In California, the largest producer, the crop of 156,000 tons is 32 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 21 percent below average. Cold weather in Washington reduced the prospective crop, and on June 1 the outlook was for 8,900 tons in this State, 27 percent smaller than in 1953 and 51 percent under average. But the Utah crop of 5,200 tons is much larger than the 1953 crop of only 800 tons, which was reduced by freezes, and 9 percent below average.

Marketing Of California Apricots Started In Early June

The carlot rail movement of California apricots began with the shipment of 37 cars the week ending June 5, 1954. In 1953, movement started about a week earlier. Sales of 1954-crop Royal apricots on the New York auction the week ended June 5 averaged \$7.84 per lug (Brentwood, 24-25 pounds). This was lower than the 1953 opening price of \$8.65 per lug for the week ended May 29, 1953, but higher than the price of \$7.15 for the week ended June 5, 1953. Prices are expected to decline as usual with increased volume marketed. But with the crop considerably smaller this year and probable strong demand for canning, grower prices for the entire 1954 crop may average higher than for the 1953 crop.

Smaller Packs Of Canned and
Dried Apricots In 1954

Nearly all the apricots that are canned and all those that are dried are grown in California. With the sharp reduction in the California crop and with packers' stocks of canned apricots on April 1, 1954 about 51 percent larger than a year earlier, the pack of canned apricots in 1954 is expected to be somewhat smaller than the relatively large 1953 pack of 4,759,000 cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s). Output of dried apricots also probably will be smaller than in 1953.

CHERRIES

Smaller Crop Of Sweet Cherries

The 1954 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of June 1 at 77,680 tons, 16 percent smaller than the near-average 1953 crop. The decline resulted from heavy reductions in the four largest producing States: Oregon, 43 percent; California, 22 percent; Washington, 10 percent; and Michigan, 21 percent. Because of the smaller tonnage in these States, which provide most of the sweet cherries that are canned and brined, the 1954 pack of these items probably will be smaller than the 1953 packs. Among the smaller producing States, production is up sharply in all except Ohio.

The carlot rail movement of sweet cherries from California started the week ending June 15, about a week later than in 1953. With the crop smaller than in 1953, weekly shipments have been running lighter than a year ago. Nevertheless, prices of most varieties on the New York auction during late May and early June averaged considerably under corresponding prices in 1953. This may have been partly the result of the lack of desired size of the cherries. Later in the season, prices may average higher than in 1953.

Packers' stocks of canned sweet cherries on April 1, 1954 were about 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1953 pack of canned sweet cherries was approximately 1,059,000 cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), and that of frozen sweet cherries was 1,739,055 pounds.

Sour Cherries

Production of sour cherries in the 6 Western States (Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana) was estimated as of June 1 at 8,890 tons, 11 percent larger than the 1953 tonnage but 27 percent below average. Large reductions in Oregon and Washington are more than offset by increases in other States. In Utah the new crop is more than twice the small 1953 tonnage.

The first estimate of the 1954 crop in the 5 Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21. In 1953, these 5 States produced approximately 126,000 tons, or 94 percent of the crop.

Stocks of canned sour cherries held by packers April 1, 1954 were about 43 percent larger than the relatively small stocks of a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors were about the same as on April 1, 1953. Cold storage holdings of frozen cherries, mostly sour, on June 1, 1954 were over 2-1/2 times the unusually small stocks of a year earlier. The 1953 pack of canned sour cherries was about 2,829,000 cases (basis 24-2 1/2's), slightly smaller than the 1952 pack. But the 1953 pack of about 115 million pounds of frozen sour cherries was 86 percent larger than the 1952 pack, which was cut short by storm damage to the crop at harvest time.

PEARS

1954 Crop About The Same As Production In 1953

Production of pears in 1954 was estimated as of June 1 at 29.2 million bushels, less than 1 percent above the 1953 crop but 4 percent below the 1943-52 average. About 25.2 million bushels, or 86 percent of the crop, is in California, Oregon, and Washington. This total is 3 percent larger than in 1953 but slightly below average. In these 3 States, the Bartlett crop of 20 million bushels is 16 percent larger than the 1953 crop, with a large increase in California considerably more than offsetting a heavy reduction in Oregon and a smaller decrease in Washington.

Increased supplies of pears will be available this summer for fresh marketing and canning. Considerably smaller stocks of canned pears were held by packers on April 1 than a year earlier. The 1953 pack of 5.8 million cases (24-2 1/2's) was 11 percent smaller than the 1952 pack and the smallest since 1948.

Prospective production of other pears, mostly winter varieties, in the 3 Pacific Coast States is about 5.2 million bushels, 28 percent smaller than in 1953. As with the Bartletts, the reduction of other varieties is in Oregon and Washington, where low temperatures in the spring damaged the pear crops as well as other fruits. Prospective production of pears in other than the 3 Pacific Coast States is about 14 percent smaller than in 1953.

1953-crop Pears Nearly All Marketed

Although cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1954 were about one-third larger than a year earlier, stocks by May 1 had been reduced to the same volume as on that date in 1953. On June 1, 1954, stocks were down to only 29,000 bushels, about twice those of a year previously but less than average for June 1. Practically all of the remaining stocks of 1953-crop pears will be moved by July 1.

Imports of pears are seasonally the heaviest during March, April, and May, when they supplement domestic supplies. During these months of 1954, they were much lighter than a year earlier. However, during July 1953-March 1954, imports were about 76,000 bushels, 5 percent larger than in this period of 1952-53. In 1952-53 total imports were approximately 254,000 bushels. Exports of pears during 1953-54 have been assisted by a Government export-payment program.

Under this program, more than 298,000 boxes of winter pears had been exported or declared for export by June 1, 1954, the termination date of the program. Most of the pears covered by this program were handled by January 1, 1954. Total exports of pears during July 1953-March 1954, which include pears moved under the export program, were 711,000 bushels, 7 percent larger than a year earlier. For the entire 1952-53 season, total exports of pears were 679,000 bushels, over 2 percent of the 1952 crop.

Although terminal auction prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal winter variety, advanced this spring, they did not reach the high levels of the spring of 1953.

APPLES

Apple Crop Prospects For 1954

The first official forecast of the 1954 crop will be issued on July 9. Such indications as were available on June 1 for commercial apple production pointed to a crop larger than that in 1953 but smaller than the 1943-52 average.

1953-crop Apples

Stocks of apples in cold storage June 1, 1954 were down to about 1.3 million bushels, slightly smaller than a year earlier. Heaviest shipments in May consisted of Delicious and Winesaps from Washington State. With supplies of these apples heavier this spring than last, prices at both shipping points and at terminal auctions have averaged lower than last spring. However, on a national average basis, grower prices for apples during the winter and spring of 1954 have been at the level of this period of 1953. Most of the relatively small remaining stocks of 1953-crop apples will be marketed in June.

Larger Exports, Smaller Imports In 1953-54 Than In 1952-53

Exports of apples during July 1953-March 1954 were a little over 1 million bushels, 10 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1952-53. Total exports in 1952-53 were approximately 1,238,000 bushels, slightly more than 1 percent of the 1952 crop. Imports of apples during July 1953-March 1954 were somewhat larger than exports even though the total of about 1,345,000 bushels was 20 percent smaller than in the same months of 1952-53. In 1952-53 total imports were about 1,827,000 bushels.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum Crop Below Average

The 1954 crop of fresh plums in California was estimated as of June 1 at 74,000 tons, 14 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 7 percent under the 1943-52 average. A large production of Santa Rosa plums is indicated for all areas, but late varieties are showing light prospects. This State in 1953 produced about 93 percent of the commercial plums. Most of the remainder came from Michigan. On June 1 the condition of the Michigan crop was much poorer than a year earlier and slightly under average. In 1953, 6,400 tons were grown in this State.

The dried prune crop in California is estimated at 175,000 tons (dry basis), 20 percent larger than the 1953 crop but 2 percent below average.

The prune crop in the Pacific Northwest has been injured by spring frosts and the outlook on June 1 was less favorable than a year earlier, when 86,900 tons (fresh weight) were produced. Prunes from this area are used in a variety of ways. Utilization of the 1953 crop was approximately as follows: Fresh, 55 percent; canned, 24 percent; dried, 10 percent; frozen, 2 percent; and not used, 9 percent.

Early-Season Movement And Prices
About The Same As In 1953

The shipping season for fresh plums from California started with 47 cars the last week of May, about the same time as for the 1953 crop. Prices for California Beauty plums the first week of June averaged a little lower at snipping points, but slightly higher on the New York auction, than corresponding prices a year earlier. Although shipments of the early plums are about as large as last year, those of the later varieties are expected to be smaller, resulting in higher prices for these varieties than in 1953.

STRAWBERRIES

Smaller 1954 Crop

The 1954 commercial crop of strawberries was estimated as of June 1 at 11.7 million crates (24 quarts each), 6 percent smaller than the 1953 crop but 9 percent above the 1949-52 average. Most of the reduction in 1954 is in the late spring States. Dry weather in the summer and fall of 1953 in many of the Eastern States reduced stands and retarded development of remaining plants, which tended to reduce production in 1954. Moreover, frosts in some of the North Central States and the Pacific Northwest in the spring of 1954 reduced yields. Nevertheless, the 1954 crop is expected to be the third largest since 1942. The 108,300 acres for harvest in 1954 is about 3 percent under the 1953 acreage.

Lighter Pack Of Frozen Strawberries
Seems Likely In 1954

In California, which leads in production, the 1954 crop of 4.1 million crates is about 4 percent larger than the 1953 crop. The Oregon crop of 1.6 million crates is 12 percent smaller, and the Washington crop of 1.3 million crates is 2 percent smaller. These three States provide most of the strawberries that are frozen commercially. Partly because of the smaller crops in Oregon and Washington, the 1954 pack of commercially-frozen strawberries probably will be somewhat lighter than the record 1953 pack of 226 million pounds. In 1953, slightly more than half of the strawberry crop was processed, mostly by freezing. With freezing of the 1954 crop becoming heavy in California in May, stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage increased 7 million pounds during that month, bringing total stocks on June 1 up to 58 million pounds, 32 percent larger than a year earlier.

Early Spring Prices For
Strawberries About The Same
In 1954 As In 1953

Prices received by growers for strawberries in April and early May averaged about the same as in this period of 1953. Prices for the first half of May 1954 averaged \$8.40 per 24-quart crate, the same as a year earlier. In early June, prices received by growers for fresh market strawberries at shipping points in central California averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. With production smaller in the late spring States and demand holding up well, prices for strawberries from these States may average a little higher than a year ago. Prices received by growers for 1953 crop strawberries sold for fresh use averaged \$8.41 per crate, for processing \$5.56, and for all uses \$6.97.

ORANGES

Much Smaller Supplies Of
Summer Oranges Than In 1953

Harvest of Florida oranges was nearly completed in early June, while that of California Valencias was getting well under way. The latter will comprise the main source of fresh oranges during summer and early fall. On June 1 about 16 million boxes of California Valencias remained to be marketed, compared with about 25 million a year earlier. Production of Valencia oranges in California in 1953-54 was estimated as of June 1, 1954 at 19.2 million boxes, 35 percent smaller than in 1952-53 and about the same percentage under the 1942-51 average.

Total production of oranges and tangerines in the United States in 1953-54 is approximately 132 million boxes, 5 percent larger than in 1952-53 and 19 percent above average. The sharp decrease in California in 1953-54 was more than offset by the record crop in Florida. (See tables in appendix for detailed statistics on production)

Prices For Smaller Supplies
To Continue Higher Than Last Summer

Stimulated by strong demand for Florida Valencia oranges for processing, grower prices for these oranges advanced sharply in April and May. Meanwhile grower and terminal auction prices for the much smaller crop of California oranges continued considerably above a year earlier. As a result, grower prices for oranges, on a national average basis, were considerably higher in April and May than in these months of 1953.

Although marketing of Florida oranges was about over in early June, sales of California Valencias continued in large volume. Terminal auction prices for the latter in early June averaged much higher than a year earlier. With remaining supplies of California Valencias about a third less than a year ago, prices this summer can be expected to average considerably above prices last summer.

Prices for California Valencias on the New York auction in May of this season averaged \$6.47 per box, 28 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices for Florida oranges on the 10 principal auctions from September 1953 through June 5, 1954 averaged \$4.30 per box, 3 percent higher than in the same part of 1952-53.

More Than Half Of The Florida Orange Crop
Made Into Frozen Concentrate

Total utilization of 1953-54 crop Florida oranges by June 5, 1954 was more than 88 million boxes, over 19 million larger than by that date in 1953. Processors utilized over 61 million boxes, nearly 18 million more than in 1952-53, while fresh use of 27 million boxes was about 2 million larger.

Most of the increase in volume processed in 1953-54 was made into frozen concentrate, and output of this product is nearly half-again as large as in 1952-53. By June 5, 1954, about 47 million boxes, over half of the Florida crop, were used for frozen orange concentrate out of the total of over 61 million boxes processed by that date.

Larger Exports Of Oranges

Approximately 3.4 million boxes of fresh oranges were exported during November 1953-March 1954, 15 percent more than in the same months of 1952-53. Exports of canned and frozen orange juices and the percentage increases over the same months of 1952-53 were as follows: Canned single-strength orange juice, about 3.3 million gallons, 13 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, about 500,000 gallons, 163 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice nearly 700,000 gallons, 45 percent.

In the entire 1952-53 season, total exports of fresh and processed oranges on a fresh equivalent basis amounted to nearly 13 million boxes or about 10 percent of the crop. These figures included exports under the Government export-payment programs.

Exports under the export-payment program for the 1953-54 crop continued heavy during April and May, with those from Florida decreasing as the end of the season neared and those from California increasing as the Valencia crop reached maturity. Through June 12, 1954 of the 1953-54 season, approximately 2.8 million boxes of fresh oranges had been declared for export under the program, 23 percent more than a year earlier. Declarations for export of processed oranges included 363,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice, up 14 percent; about 558,000 gallons of canned concentrated orange juice, up 59 percent; and 56,000 gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice, up 55 percent. All exports under this program went to European countries.

GRAPEFRUIT

Prospective Summer Supplies Of Grapefruit
About The Same As In 1953

Supplies of fresh market grapefruit this summer will come mostly from California, where the summer crop of 1,310,000 boxes is 20 percent smaller than the 1953 crop. However, the small reduction in the supply from California may be offset by more from Florida, where there has been a tendency in recent years to extend marketings further into the summer. The Florida grapefruit crop of 42 million boxes, now nearly all harvested, is 29 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop and a new record. As usual, supplies this summer will be seasonally small.

Total production of grapefruit in the United States in 1953-54 is 48.2 million boxes, 26 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop but 6 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average.

Prices Continue Lower Than A Year Ago

With the crop larger, grower prices for grapefruit each month of the current season have averaged somewhat under the comparable prices in 1952-53. Prices for Florida grapefruit on the principal auction markets through June 5, 1954 of this season averaged \$3.89 per box, 6 percent lower than for the same part of 1952-53.

Prices for fresh grapefruit during the summer months depend mainly on the volume and quality available for this time of year, supplies of canned citrus juices, and supplies of other competing fruits. Prices this summer may not be greatly different from those of a year earlier.

Volume Of Florida Grapefruit Processed
Up 31 Percent, Fresh Use Up 16 Percent

Of the 39.3 million boxes of 1953-54 crop Florida grapefruit utilized by June 5, 1954, nearly 20 million boxes, or slightly over half, were used fresh. This was an increase of 16 percent over fresh use to the same date in 1953. About 19.4 million boxes of the 1953-54 crop were processed by June 5, 1954, 31 percent more than a year earlier. Most of the increase was made into canned juice, resulting in increases of 34 percent in the pack of single-strength grapefruit juice and 11 percent in blended grapefruit and orange juice. The pack of canned grapefruit sections is up 14 percent. Moreover, there are substantial increases in the packs of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice and blended juice.

Increased Exports In 1953-54

Exports of fresh grapefruit, like those of oranges, are running larger than during the 1952-53 season. During November 1953-March 1954, exports of fresh grapefruit totaled about 968,000 boxes, 22 percent larger than in the same period of 1952-53. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 1,861,000 gallons, up 5 percent; but those of blended grapefruit and orange juice, 1,396,000 gallons, were down 8 percent. During the entire 1952-53 season, exports of fresh and processed grapefruit on a fresh equivalent basis amounted to approximately 3 million boxes, 8 percent of the crop. The above figures include exports made with Government export payments.

Declarations for export through June 12, 1954 under the current export-payment program included 227,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, more than twice those a year earlier, and 31¹/₄,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 34 percent larger.

LEMONS AND LIMES

More Lemons Processed, Remaining Supplies About The Same As A Year Ago

About 6.5 million boxes 1953-54 crop lemons remained to be marketed after June 1, about the same as a year earlier. So far this season, about as many were used fresh as a year earlier, but considerably more were processed. Total output of frozen concentrate for lemonade is expected to increase some this season over 1952-53. About one-third of the 1952-53 crop was processed, mostly into juice.

Production of lemons in California in 1953-54 was estimated as of June 1, 1954 at 14.4 million boxes, 14 percent larger than the near-average 1952-53 crop.

Prices This Summer Expected To Be Near Year Earlier

Prices received by growers for lemons have tended to decline since the start of the season late last fall, and in most months they averaged under the relatively high prices of the same months of 1952-53. But with continued strong demand for lemons for juice and concentrates and the usual summer-time demand for fresh lemons, prices may advance somewhat. While no lemons were reported used for citric acid in 1952-53, some are being used for that purpose in 1953-54. For the summer, market prices for fresh lemons are likely to average near those of this period of 1953. On the 10 auctions for the week ended June 5, 1954, prices averaged \$6.87 per box, 12 percent lower than a year earlier.

Slightly Larger Exports

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1953-March 1954 totaled 179,000 boxes, about 4 percent more than in the same part of 1952-53. In the entire 1952-53 season, about 609,000 boxes were exported. Imports of lemons have been negligible since August 1952.

Larger Crop Of Florida Limes In 1954-55

The 1954 crop of Florida limes was estimated as of June 1 at 420,000 boxes, about 14 percent larger than the 1953 crop and nearly twice the 1942-51 average. Harvesting of the new crop usually starts in April. Marketing is seasonally heavy during June-October and concludes the following winter. In May 1954, prices received by growers for limes, basis the packing house door, averaged \$6.88 per box, 24 percent lower than in May 1954.

TREE NUTS

Production of walnuts in California in 1954 was estimated as of June 1 at 68,000 tons, 28 percent larger than in 1953 and 4 percent above the 1943-52 average. The first forecast of the crop in Oregon will be issued July 9. In 1953 production in Oregon was 4,600 tons and that of both States combined was 57,600 tons.

The June 1 condition of the California almond crop was moderately better this year than in 1953 but only slightly better than average. The 1953 crop was 36,100 tons.

Prospects on June 1 for filberts in Oregon, the main producing State, were not quite as good as a year earlier and somewhat below average. The outlook in Washington was not nearly as favorable as a year ago but almost as good as average. Production in 1953 was 4,300 tons in Oregon and 740 tons in Washington.

DRIED FRUIT

Production of dried prunes in California in 1954 was estimated as of June 1 at 175,000 tons dry basis. This is 20 percent above the small 1953 crop and 2 percent smaller than the 1943-52 average of about 178,900 tons. California accounts for all of the dried prunes except for small quantities produced in Oregon and in some years in Washington. Prospects are still uncertain for other dried fruits in 1954.

The 1953-54 commercial pack of dried fruits was approximately 425,000 tons, processed weight, about 10 percent under the 1952-53 pack. The decline was the result mainly of reduced output of raisins. The above figures exclude relatively small quantities of sub-standard prunes and figs. Per capita consumption of all dried fruits in 1953-54 probably will be about 4.4 pounds, much the same as in recent years.

Even though the 1953-54 pack of 212,000 tons of raisins was about 11 percent smaller than the 1952-53 pack, it was considerably larger than usual domestic utilization. To help move the surplus raisins into export markets, an export-payment program has been in operation by the Department since September 1, 1953. Under this program over 48,000 tons had been declared for export through June 12, 1954. The rate of payment to exporters is 2 cents per pound. A similar export-payment program for dried apricots was announced April 28, 1954. By June 12, about 1,818 tons had been declared for export. The rate of payment for apricots is 7.5 cents per pound. The 1953-54 pack of dried apricots was about 17,000 tons, nearly twice the 1952-53 pack. Total exports of dried fruits during September-March, 1953-54 were about 65,000 tons, 41 percent under exports for the same months of 1952-53. Total exports in 1952-53 were about 137,000 tons.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Stocks of Canned Fruits Not Greatly
Different From A Year Ago

Stocks of 10 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, and citrus segments) held by packers on April 1, 1954, the most recent date for which data are available, were about 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of canned peaches, apricots, applesauce, and sour cherries were up considerably, stocks of canned fruit cocktail and salad were about the same, while those of the other products were down substantially. In contrast, holdings by wholesalers of 7 items of canned fruits combined (applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and pineapple) on April 1, 1954 were about 5 percent smaller than on that date in 1953. Total stocks of canned fruits held by wholesalers usually do not change greatly from month to month, while those of packers generally decline during winter and spring and reach a seasonal low level in early summer.

The 1953-54 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States was about 2.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of 67 million cases of 24 No. 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ cans. This was about 4 percent larger than the 1952-53 pack. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1953 was about 21 pounds.

In Florida where the 1953-54 season for canning citrus segments is nearing the end, about 3.6 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s) had been packed by June 5, 1954. This is 16 percent larger than the output for the corresponding period of 1952-53. Movement into the distributive trade also has been larger than a year ago. Stocks held by packers on June 5, 1954 were about 16 percent larger than on that date in 1953.

There is no Government set-aside order for 1954-pack canned fruits such as were in effect for the 1951, 1952, and 1953 packs to facilitate procurement by the Quartermaster General of the Army for use by the armed forces. Military procurement from the 1954 packs is expected to be accomplished without difficulty. The 1953 set aside covered nearly 3.5 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s) of 13 fruits and amounted to about 5 percent of the 1953 packs of these fruits.

Larger Florida Pack Of Canned
Citrus Juices In 1953-54

Production of canned citrus juices in Florida through June 5 of the 1953-54 season was about 39 million cases (24-2's), 14 percent larger than in the same part of 1952-53. Most of the increase consisted of grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice. The pack of canned orange juice was only 3 percent larger. Most of the increase in volume of Florida oranges processed in 1953-54 was made into frozen orange concentrate. Movement of canned citrus juices also was larger than in 1952-53. Total packers' stocks on June 5, 1954 were 24 percent larger than a year earlier, and stocks of orange juice were practically unchanged.

The 1952-53 pack of all canned fruit juices was about 1.95 billion pounds, the equivalent of 66 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This included about 1.05 billion pounds of citrus juices canned in Florida. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices in 1953 was nearly 14 pounds, single-strength basis.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Larger Pack Expected

Total commercial production of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in the United States in 1954 is expected to be somewhat larger than the record 1953 pack of 1.3 billion pounds. A further substantial increase in output of citrus juices is indicated in 1953-54, but a relatively small reduction in this year's pack of deciduous fruit and berries seems probable.

With a considerable decrease in production of strawberries in Oregon and Washington more than offsetting a small increase in California, the 1954 pack of frozen strawberries may fall below the record in 1953. Most of the strawberries that are frozen are grown in these three States. The 1953 pack of 226 million pounds of frozen strawberries was 13 percent larger than the 1952 pack. Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1953 was about 542 million pounds, up 27 percent from 1952.

In Florida, the season for making frozen citrus juices from 1953-54 crop fruit was nearing the end in mid-June. Through June 5, output of frozen concentrated orange juice totaled over 64 million gallons (634 million pounds, product weight), 46 percent larger than production in the same part of the 1952-53 season. Output of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice totaled 1.6 million gallons by June 5, 1954, an increase of 30 percent, and output of frozen concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice was 381,000 gallons, up 96 percent. But the pack of about 443,000 gallons of frozen concentrated tangerine juice was 19 percent smaller.

Because of the much smaller California Valencia orange crop in 1953-54, output of frozen orange concentrate from these oranges probably will be somewhat under the 1953 pack of 4.7 million gallons. But there is likely to be some further increase in pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade made from the larger 1953-54 lemon crop. The 1952-53 pack was over 9 million gallons. Total production of all frozen citrus juices in 1952-53 was about 640 million pounds, 14 percent larger than in 1951-52.

Stocks In Cold Storage June 1, 1954
Much Larger Than A Year Earlier

Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on June 1, 1954 were over 198 million pounds, compared with 131 million a year earlier and about 193 million 2 years earlier. On June 1, 1954, stocks of all items, except apricots and grapes, were larger than a year previously. All items, except strawberries, decreased during May 1954.

With output of frozen orange concentrate seasonally heavy during May, stocks of orange juice increased 84 million pounds (8.5 million gallons) that month. Total stocks of orange juice on June 1, 1954 were about 364 million pounds (36.8 million gallons), 52 percent larger than a year earlier. With the pack of frozen orange juice in Florida about completed and only a light pack expected in California this summer, stocks will decline until the new season starts late next fall.

According to the Department's May report on Consumer Purchases of Fruits and Juices, household consumers purchased considerably more frozen concentrated orange juice during January-April 1954 than in this period of 1953. In April 1954, purchases were about 5.2 million gallons, 31 percent larger than a year earlier. Except in January, retail prices averaged lower than in these months of 1953. But because of the higher prices that Florida processors paid for Valencia oranges this spring, some advance can be expected in retail prices this summer. Purchases of frozen lemonade by household consumers in the first four months of 1954 also have been much heavier, at slightly higher prices, than a year earlier.

Per capita consumption of frozen citrus juices in 1953 was about 4 pounds, basis weight of the frozen products, compared with about 3.5 pounds in 1952. Per capita consumption of frozen deciduous fruits and berries was about 3 pounds each year.

Table 1.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1952	1953	May 31	May 31	May 31	May 31
			average			
			1949-53	1953		1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Apples and applesauce	37,649	42,356	1/ 20,852	1/ 17,918	1/ 22,492	
Apricots	4,155	3,962	2,710	2,041	1,890	
Blackberries	10,629	17,966	4,151	4,555	7,256	
Cherries	64,278	116,981	21,900	9,378	25,291	
Grapes	4,937	10,110	8,512	5,007	3,955	
Peaches	35,454	32,171	11,632	15,632	15,809	
Plums and Prunes	3,588	8,356	3,902	4,167	6,400	
Raspberries	27,368	33,870	11,557	7,060	15,629	
Strawberries	200,302	225,963	56,397	44,423	58,474	
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,517	15,934	5,113	3,618	6,706	
Orange juice 2/	(See below)		3/	239,302	363,980	
Other fruit juices and purees			60,800	87,043	141,578	
Other fruit	4/ 12,578	20,304	23,367	10,788	27,471	
Blueberries	9,848	13,988	7,208	6,048	7,058	
Total of above	425,303	541,961	238,101	456,980	703,989	
	1,000	1,000				
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1.)	gallons	gallons				
Orange						
Concentrated	51,264	5/ 64,065	---	---	---	
Unconcentrated	157	---	---	---	---	
Grapefruit						
Concentrated	1,226	5/ 1,596	---	---	---	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---	
Blend						
Concentrated	480	5/ 881	---	---	---	
Lemon						
Concentrated	661	---	---	---	---	
Unconcentrated	1,088	---	---	---	---	
Lemonade base	9,182	---	---	---	---	
Tangerine	551	5/ 443	---	---	---	

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.

4/ Includes estimates of some non-citrus juices.

5/ Florida pack through June 5, 1954.

Pack data compiled from reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Florida Canners Association.

Table 2.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks,
1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Canners Stocks		Distributors' stocks	
	1952	1953 1/	April 1: 1953	April 1: 1954	April 1: 1953	April 1: 1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
Canned fruits						
Apples	2,355	2,706	974	638	n.a.	n.a.
Applesauce	5,532	6,983	1,517	1,974	1,246	1,327
Apricots	4,004	4,759	1,079	1,627	770	703
Cherries, R. S. P....	2,891	2,829	342	489	622	627
Cherries, other	1,295	1,059	402	339	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,104	3,600	1,774	1,820	n.a.	n.a.
Cranberries	2,464	2,812	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 2/	8,314	9,217	2,952	2,925	1,334	1,470
Peaches.....	19,334	21,100	5,616	6,951	3,588	2,982
Pears	6,550	5,808	2,610	1,711	1,062	1,128
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,963	1,276
Plums and prunes ...	1,623	1,399	3/ 668	3/ 533	n.a.	n.a.
	Pack		Stocks			
	Total	Partial 4/	Canners		Distributors	
	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54	June 6: 1953	June 5: 1954	April 1: 1953
						April 1: 1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>cases</u>
Canned juices						
Apple	3,119	---	---	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and						
grapefruit	6,117	5,606	6,198	1,467	1,828	683
Grapefruit	11,644	10,696	14,312	3,737	5,646	1,145
Orange	18,914	16,854	17,380	4,515	4,551	1,726
Pineapple	n.a.	---	---	n.a.	n.a.	1,186
Tangerine and						
tangerine blends ..	749	749	799	354	446	n.a.

1/ Preliminary

2/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured.

3/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

4/ Florida pack through June 5.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 3.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1943-52
annual 1953 and indicated 1954

State	:Average: :1943-52:	1953	:Indicated: : 1954	State	:Average: :1943-52:	1953	:Indicate : 1954
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
North Carolina	: 1,649	1,180	1,050	Arkansas	: 1,782	2/ 1,836	1,160
South Carolina	: 3,279	3,536	3,550	Louisiana	: 148	179	45
Georgia	: 3,433	3,312	3,300	Oklahoma	: 382	402	85
Florida	: 50	18	11	Texas	: 1,027	1,183	165
Alabama	: 741	1,000	1,130				
Mississippi	: 552	608	260	10 States	: 13,044	13,254	10,756

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 110,000 bushels unharvested.

Table 4.- Peaches: Production, 26 late States, average 1943-52,
annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

State	:Average: :1943-52:	1953	:Indicated: : 1954	State	:Average: :1943-52:	1953	:Indicate : 1954
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
New Hampshire	: 9	15	6	Kentucky	: 464	280	326
Massachusetts	: 56	88	62	Tennessee	: 488	243	319
Rhode Island	: 13	24	17	Idaho	: 302	196	305
Connecticut	: 126	160	131	Colorado	: 1,817	2/ 1,312	2,024
New York	: 1,218	1,247	1,006	New Mexico	: 192	40	269
New Jersey	: 1,568	1,886	1,800	Utah	: 681	398	551
Pennsylvania	: 2,122	2,080	2,246	Washington	: 1,913	1,670	860
Ohio	: 882	840	1,000	Oregon	: 572	496	282
Indiana	: 481	434	440	California, all	: 32,119	2/ 33,252	38,128
Illinois	: 1,626	1,080	1,155	Clingstone	: 3/ 20,723	2/ 22,626	25,669
Michigan	: 3,622	2,870	2,507	Freestone	: 11,397	10,626	12,459
Missouri	: 548	342	600				
Kansas	: 99	52	142	26 States	: 53,541	51,219	56,562
Delaware	: 198	141	108	10 early States	: 13,044	13,254	10,756
Maryland	: 471	379	458				
Virginia	: 1,431	1,240	1,231				
West Virginia	: 522	454	589	U. S. TOTAL	: 66,596	64,473	67,318

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): Colorado, 53; California Clingstone, 1,083.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ United States average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 5.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1943-52	1953	cated 1954	1943-52	1953	cated 1954	1943-52	1953	cated 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	2,990	3,200	3,800	17,740	21,600	2/	20,730	24,800	2/
Pennsylvania ..	1,160	500	800	6,770	6,200	2/	7,930	6,700	2/
Ohio	382	370	380	1,879	1,230	2/	2,261	1,600	2/
Michigan	5,210	9,100	7,200	56,450	76,500	2/	61,660	85,600	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	12,900	18,500	2/	12,900	18,500	2/
Montana	757	2,020	2,730	309	180	310	1,066	2,200	3,040
Idaho	2,914	1,380	3,020	557	450	670	3,471	1,830	3,690
Colorado	535	130	1,050	3,065	750	910	3,600	880	1,960
Utah	3,564	1,150	3,700	2,440	1,150	2,700	6,004	2,300	6,400
Washington	24,120	21,650	19,500	3,400	2,350	1,900	27,520	24,000	21,400
Oregon	20,630	25,500	14,500	2,440	3,100	2,400	23,070	28,500	16,900
California	30,180	27,000	21,000	---	---	---	30,180	27,000	21,000
12 States ..	92,442	92,000	77,680	107,950	132,010	2/	200,392	224,010	2/

1/ For some states in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States, (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

Table 6.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1954 with comparisons 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	year			4-year			4-year		
	average	1953	1954	average	1953	1954	average	1953	1954
	1949-52			1949-52			1949-52		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Winter	4,820	3,900	3,000	66	60	50	321	234	150
Early spring ..	13,790	10,600	12,550	53	79	83	705	834	1,042
Mid-spring	59,490	43,150	39,950	87	133	139	5,204	5,740	5,566
Late spring ...	51,100	54,350	52,800	88	104	94	4,518	5,627	4,974
Total	129,200	112,000	108,300	83	111	108	10,748	12,435	11,732

1/ Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 7.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Apricots</u>						
California	---	---	---	196,500	230,000	156,000
Washington	---	---	---	18,320	12,200	8,900
Utah	---	---	---	5,720	800	5,200
Total	---	---	---	220,540	243,000	170,100
<u>Plums</u>						
Michigan	62	73	59	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	79,700 2/	86,000	74,000
<u>Prunes</u>						
California	---	---	---	178,900	146,000	175,000
Idaho	65	82	49	---	---	---
Washington, all	61	87	53	---	---	---
Eastern Washington ...	68	91	50	---	---	---
Western Washington ...	48	71	60	---	---	---
Oregon, all	52	71	42	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	60	83	11	---	---	---
Western Oregon	50	68	50	---	---	---

Dry Basis 3/

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 7,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 8.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and 1954

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Other	Condition June 1		
	Average	1953	1954		Average	1953	1954
	1943-52	1953	1954		1943-52	1953	1954
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Grapes</u>							
California, all .	85	75	75	California			
Wine varieties ..	83	70	80	Almonds	65	59	68
Raisin varieties .	85	76	72	Walnuts 1/...	**	--	--
Table varieties .	85	76	79	Washington ..			
<u>Other crops</u>							
California				Filberts ...	59	71	57
Figs	83	74	82	Oregon			
Olives	76	64	72	Filberts ...	76	71	67
				Florida			
				Avocados ...	2/54	52	52

1/ 1954 walnut production in California indicated to be 68,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 53,000 tons produced in 1953 and 75,600 tons in 1952. 2/ Short-time average.

Table 9.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

State and variety	Average: 1943-52	1953	Indicated: 1954	State and variety	Average: 1943-52	1953	Indicated: 1954
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Washington				California			
Bartlett	4,962	4,680	4,300	Bartlett	12,022	10,251	14,710
Others	1,771	1,790	1,550	Others	1,646	1,833	1,917
Total	6,733	6,470	5,850	Total ...	13,668	12,084	16,627
Oregon				Three States			
Bartlett	2,049	2,367	1,023	Bartlett ...	19,033	17,298	20,033
Others	3,115	2/3,558	1,710	Others	6,532	7,181	5,177
Total	5,164	2/5,925	2,733	Total ...	25,565	24,479	25,210

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 75,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

Table 10.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 1/

State	Average: 1943-52	1953	Indicated: 1954	State	Average: 1943-52	1953	Indicated: 1954
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Massachusetts ...	39	45	34	Tennessee	114	105	132
Connecticut	45	50	46	Alabama	181	117	111
New York	556	462	313	Mississippi ...	214	189	136
Pennsylvania ...	229	151	162	Arkansas	130	102	71
Ohio	198	145	150	Louisiana	145	110	68
Indiana	111	70	76	Oklahoma	116	129	60
Illinois	246	226	233	Texas	291	325	120
Michigan	693	1,260	747	Idaho	59	52	58
Missouri	157	99	140	Colorado	192	150	202
Kansas	74	84	74	Utah	180	84	282
Virginia	138	74	124				
West Virginia ...	56	36	62	27 States ...	4,884	4,602	3,943
North Carolina ..	158	134	130	3 Pacific Coast:			
South Carolina ..	72	59	59	States ...	25,565	24,479	25,210
Georgia	269	225	188				
Florida	129	87	76				
Kentucky	92	82	89	U. S. TOTAL	2/30,466	29,081	29,153

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ United States average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 11.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1953 and 1954

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	5.20	5.07	4.88	4.64	---	---	5.18	4.94
February	5.03	5.34	4.59	5.24	3.86	---	4.93	5.21
March	5.58	5.02	5.08	4.88	3.89	---	5.38	4.98
April	5.76	4.93	5.32	5.00	3.91	4.74	5.52	4.94
May	5.64	4.89	5.62	5.33	3.47	4.91	5.22	5.04
Season average through May	5.30	5.11	5.38	5.15	3.62	4.87	5.19	5.07

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 12.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1950-54 1/ (January 1910-December 1914= 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1935-39 avg.	89	87	90	89	91	94	98	94	94	86	81	97
1950	187	192	208	201	195	199	190	180	199	181	178	219
1951	202	194	189	187	169	155	159	179	192	181	173	192
1952	178	178	186	184	181	191	199	189	199	206	184	214
1953	220	203	209	207	206	219	193	185	204	189	205	237
1954	222	210	212	217	215							

1/ Revised January 1954

Table 13.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1942-51, annual 1952-53, and 1953-54

Item	Average	1952-53	1953-54	1953-54 as a percentage of	
	(1942-51 bloom)	(1952 bloom)	(1953 bloom)	Average	1952-53
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	4,659	5,324	5,696	122	107
Grapefruit	2,007	1,496	1,893	94	127
Lemons	502	497	569	113	114
Limes	9	13	15	167	115
Total	7,177	7,330	8,173	114	112

Table 14.- Citrus fruits. Production, average 1942-51, annual 1951, 1952, and indicated 1953; condition on June 1, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and 1954

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average:	1951	1952	Indicated:	Average:	1953	1954
	1942-51:			1953	1943-52:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges							
California, all	46,265	38,410	46,030	33,600	83	74	84
Navels and misc. 2/.....	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400	82	77	80
Valencias	29,424	25,810	29,400	19,200	83	73	87
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	90,700	70	68	71
Temples	3/924	1,700	1,700	2,200	--	--	--
Other early and midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	48,000	70	67	71
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	40,500	69	69	70
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	900	58	54	81
Early and midseason 2/...	2,125	200	700	675	3/ 50	57	82
Valencias	1,241	100	300	225	3/ 47	50	78
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,100	73	74	77
Navels and misc. 2/.....	510	350	400	550	3/ 69	74	74
Valencias	489	380	500	550	3/ 72	75	79
Louisiana, all 2/	300	50	50	100	65	66	62
5 States 4/	106,010	118,090	120,180	126,400	77	71	79
Total early and midseason 5/:	49,747	57,000	60,080	65,925	--	--	--
Total valencias	56,264	61,090	60,100	60,475	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200	62	57	68
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 4/	110,350	122,590	125,080	131,600	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	29,820	36,009	32,500	42,000	63	66	59
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	22,000	66	68	64
Other,	16,330	18,300	15,400	20,000	61	65	54
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,200	51	55	79
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	2,800	76	75	77
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220	82	78	83
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910	81	77	84
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310	83	79	82
4 States 4/	51,246	40,500	38,360	48,320	60	63	69
LEMONS							
California 4/	12,722	12,800	12,590	14,400	79	72	80
LIMES							
Florida 4/	216	260	320	370	75	80	79
June 1 forecast of 1954 :							
crop Florida limes	---	---	---	420	--	--	--

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Cal. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. Limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Cal. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys: 68 lbs. for Cal. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Cal. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs. 5/ In Cal. and Ariz., navels and misc.

Table 15.- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June, 1953 and 1954

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month:								
January	4.54	4.07	3.07	2.83	4.44	4.00	4.24	4.05
February	4.20	4.08	2.96	2.87	4.14	4.03	3.90	4.08
March	4.11	3.89	2.66	2.57	4.03	3.85	3.97	4.02
April	4.33	4.05	3.26	2.43	4.29	4.01	4.13	4.01
May	4.33	3.88	3.07	2.52	4.29	3.85	4.18	4.11
Season average								
through May	4.43	4.15	3.22	2.86	4.34	4.10	4.23	4.26
Week ended:								
June 5	4.85	3.76	3.15	2.38	4.75	3.75	4.11	3.51
12	5.49	3.34	4.24	1.59	5.48	3.32	5.69	3.50

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 16.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1953 and 1954

Market and month	Oranges				Lemons			
	California		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.47	5.54	4.22	4.01	7.74	8.28
February	---	---	4.83	5.93	4.26	3.92	7.21	7.31
March	---	---	5.55	6.69	4.25	3.90	6.66	7.52
April	4.83	---	5.70	7.75	4.14	4.33	7.73	6.85
May	5.05	6.47	5.23	7.34	4.38	5.00	7.54	7.34
Season average								
through May	5.05	6.47	5.33	6.65	4.10	4.24	7.11	7.50
June 5	4.99	6.11	4.63	7.95	4.91	5.09	7.35	7.26
12	6.55	7.00	6.35	9.15	7.05	4.97	10.08	7.29
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.59	5.45	3.72	3.65	7.56	6.18
February	---	---	4.61	5.83	4.07	3.59	6.09	---
March	---	---	5.26	6.40	3.84	3.58	6.38	7.07
April	4.70	6.05	5.57	7.18	4.02	3.99	8.20	6.49
May	5.04	6.59	5.01	6.91	3.99	5.06	8.01	---
Season average								
through May	4.95	6.56	5.11	6.23	3.82	3.94	6.99	6.61
Week ended:								
June 5	5.51	6.35	4.60	7.45	5.01	4.77	8.35	---
12	5.74	6.85	5.46	7.31	5.61	5.17	8.34	---

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 17.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1953 and 1954 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1953				1954				1953	1954
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 16	13,420	186	706	14,312	15,330	499	994	16,823	2,474	2,261
Week ended:										
January 23	1,151	22	69	1,242	1,323	58	77	1,458	203	197
30	1,121	32	90	1,243	1,176	88	90	1,354	255	185
February 6	1,017	27	63	1,107	1,128	41	88	1,257	215	177
13	1,131	15	82	1,228	1,238	67	75	1,380	221	154
20	1,064	6	69	1,139	1,109	79	87	1,275	233	165
27	1,163	3	73	1,239	1,181	69	77	1,327	249	183
March 6	1,258	1	86	1,345	1,289	56	82	1,427	257	212
13	1,147	1	94	1,242	1,216	41	73	1,330	213	222
20	1,051	---	89	1,140	1,407	27	64	1,498	204	245
27	974	1	85	1,060	1,302	14	68	1,384	208	214
April 3	1,041	---	70	1,111	1,179	19	59	1,257	264	225
10	892	---	64	956	1,095	7	75	1,177	264	206
17	903	---	78	981	1,167	7	74	1,248	308	258
24	1,016	---	85	1,101	877	2	51	930	346	330
May 1	954	---	99	1,053	982	1	80	1,063	389	466
8	838	---	126	964	964	---	95	1,059	380	440
15	686	---	149	835	907	---	118	1,025	450	424
22	511	---	172	683	882	---	128	1,010	590	467
29	305	---	196	501	762	---	115	877	550	450
June 5	163	---	242	405	541	---	125	666	579	440
Season through										
June 5	31,806	294	2,787	34,887	37,055	1,075	2,695	40,825	8,852	7,921

^{1/} Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 18. Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1952-53 and 1953-54 ^{1/}

Period	1953					1954				
	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 16:	---	6,494	21,212	106	27,812	---	6,840	19,543	2,468	28,851
Week ended:										
January 23:	---	898	1,491	40	2,429	---	733	1,399	32	2,164
30:	---	938	1,529	43	2,510	---	805	1,456	35	2,296
February 6:	---	1,025	1,553	46	2,624	---	943	1,666	31	2,640
13:	---	1,256	2,003	39	3,298	---	977	1,454	29	2,460
20:	---	1,169	1,499	42	2,710	---	819	1,612	21	2,452
27:	15	743	1,356	27	2,141	24	879	1,498	6	2,407
March 6:	19	940	1,419	9	2,387	41	859	1,753	4	2,657
13:	33	1,077	1,397	9	2,516	38	743	1,806	1	2,588
20:	44	1,059	1,387	8	2,498	56	795	1,762	---	2,613
27:	56	1,057	1,265	---	2,378	39	550	1,644	---	2,233
April 3:	136	1,001	1,128	---	2,265	50	759	1,539	---	2,348
10:	146	829	1,084	---	2,059	53	734	1,390	---	2,177
17:	165	935	1,157	---	2,257	73	965	1,781	---	2,819
24:	203	992	1,293	---	2,488	104	699	1,116	---	1,919
May 1:	687	338	1,173	---	2,198	220	648	1,078	---	1,946
8:	1,009	392	1,019	---	2,420	383	471	1,325	---	2,179
15:	930	310	1,039	---	2,279	735	307	1,059	---	2,101
22:	986	174	920	---	2,080	955	---	1,145	---	2,100
29:	974	108	765	---	1,847	778	---	845	---	1,623
June 5:	1,107	58	476	---	1,641	1,257	---	784	---	2,041
Season through										
June 5:	6,510	21,793	46,165	369	74,837	4,806	19,526	47,655	2,627	74,614

^{1/} Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

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